

Saucelito Weekly Herald.

VOL. 2.

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Saucelito Weekly Herald.

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THOS. P. WOODWARD, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AGENTS OF THE HERALD.

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SAUCELITO, Saturday, March 15

SETH BOYDEN.

Three years ago, the bells of the old North Presbyterian Church in Newark, N. J., tolled for the death of one of the most remarkable men of the century—Seth Boyden. He was a native of Delaware and learned the shoemakers' trade in Newark, when a boy of seventeen. He always exhibited a love of travel and adventure, and would board his earnings for three or four years at a time, so as to take a few months of travel and recreation. He went to Louisiana, and while there devised several processes of clarifying sugars. Two years later saw him on the Plains, with a rifle on his shoulder, sharing the rude fare of trappers and hunters. Afterward, he took a whaling voyage of two years in the Pacific Ocean, and returned quietly to his lap-stone in New Jersey. He was nearly forty years of age when, one day, a man passed him, wearing a pair of patent leather boots. Boyden asked his pardon for being so inquisitive, but wanted to examine his boots. The stranger granted the request, and, on being asked where he purchased the boots, told Boyden that he bought them in Paris, the only place where that sort of leather was made. Boyden's brain was fertile in expedients. He immediately quit the shoe shop, and obtained work in a morocco tannery. After working hard every day, he would go to night school and take lessons in French. It was nearly two years before he had sufficiently mastered the language and saved up enough to undertake the journey to France, but at last he arrived at the French capital, where he passed for a native of Canada. Nearly six months elapsed ere he could get work in a patent leather factory, and when he did he had three years of diligent toil before he regarded himself competent to direct the manufacture of it. When he arrived in Newark, he started up at once on a small scale, and, could he have withstood prosperity, he must have amassed a fortune. But he was ever seeking to found new industries. In three years he had sunk all the earnings of his patent leather factory in a process to render cast iron malleable. This he succeeded in perfecting, and was on the high road to fortune when the news came of the discovery of gold in California. Boyden was the first man to drop everything, and leave for the new El Dorado. He arrived in San Francisco in 1850, in the bark *Griffin*, and started for the mines at once. He struck good dirt, and cleared \$18,000 in two years, but squandered it all in quartz machinery. In 1853 he returned to Newark, where he quietly ended an eventful life. He died with scarcely a dollar to his name, though the city of his residence has nearly five millions invested in the two industries which he was the first to develop in America. Boyden was a benefactor of his race, and was the means of giving employment to thousands who never heard his name. His memory should be honored by a monument, to honor his restless energy and fertile genius.

CLIMATES HERE AND THERE.

We find in our Eastern exchanges, most extended accounts and narratives of suffering, exposures and deaths in consequence of the terribly severe weather which has accompanied the progress of the Winter season there.

Always sufficiently cold and disagreeable, the last Winter has been unprecedentedly one of extreme cold, and consequently of great suffering by many. Those forced by circumstances, by poverty, by the imperious demands of business, and previously contracted obligations, to expose themselves to the inclemency of the climate, to the storms of snow and sleet, to the fierce blasts and windings of the tempests, have had an experience that should induce them whenever possible, to seek a climate where human life is not necessarily exposed to the horrors of an antarctic Winter. A Kentucky paper, the *Lexington Gazette*, says, that the severity of the past Winter there, is without precedent in that State since its settlement. But yet this inclemency is little compared with what the Winter has been in States farther to the west and north. It might, doubtless, have included also the New England States. The Northwest, however, has had a most fearful experience. We imagine that Captain Hall in his Arctic quarters has not suffered from the cold what some of the dwellers in Wisconsin, Minnesota and other Northwestern States have done. Lake Michigan, at a point where it is nearly eighty-five miles wide, at last newspaper reports, was entirely floored over with ice at from one to twelve feet in thickness. This is an unprecedented occurrence. The papers say that more than a thousand persons in that Northwest section have been frozen to death in the past Winter, during four or five snow storms since the first of last November. They perished while at their ordinary work. One man was found frozen to death with his hand on the latch, in the act of opening the door of his barn. And the climax of these horrors is told in these words which it is difficult for us here to believe. "Infant children were frozen stiff and stark at their mothers' breasts—so sudden and tremendous were the transitions from moderate to excessive cold." If our Northwestern friends desire a different and pleasanter climate, let them make up their minds to come to California. We have the finest in the world. There has not been cold enough in this section to absolutely require the use of gloves or mittens, nor overcoats except as protection against the rains. Of these we have had one only occasionally, although enough rain has fallen to ensure splendid crops. Our hills and valleys have been green during the last two or three months as at the East in the midst of Spring, and our fruit trees are in full bloom.

THE PROSPECTS OF MARIN.

The prospects of Marin County for the coming year are excellent. The abundance of rain has given assurance of a large crop of natural pasture which is the chief reliance for our dairymen, and feeding of sheep and neat cattle. The grain fields are generally in good condition. The potato district on the northwestern corner of the county may be later than usual in planting, but will probably produce as well as ever. Besides these benefits however, which come from a favorable season and are shared by a large part of the State, we have expectations of special advancement in our county from local improvements. The work has been commenced on the Narrow Gauge Railroad, and promises are made that eighty miles shall be in running order, from Saucelito to Bodega, before the end of the year. The cars will then give convenient access from San Francisco to numerous charming places, and many will come here to get cheap homes, in a wholesome climate, and still more will come for pleasure. The road will pass through San Rafael, which is already the chief health resort for the San Franciscans—that is, for those who wish to go to their business and back home in one day and must greatly improve when the trip, instead of requiring two hours, can be made in one. Besides, the area available for homes will not then be so restricted as it now is. The valleys back of San Rafael will have their stations, and as their climates are equally

good and their lands far cheaper, they will soon become populous.

Within less than twenty-five miles from the metropolis, the cars will take the people of the city into the heart of the redwoods, and give them opportunities for finding a class of forest scenery not to be found on the line of any of the roads now finished in the State, below the altitude of Auburn. The roads in the Santa Clara, Pajaro, Petaluma, Napa, Suisun, Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys run through plains either bare or sprinkled sparsely with trees; but ten miles westward from San Rafael we come upon dense forests of redwood extending for miles upon miles, through which the rays of the sun with difficulty find their way to the ground. In the Summer these woods will be favorite resorts for pleasure parties, either for picnics or camping; and from them the county will, perhaps, derive as much profit as from the heavy freighting and the other classes of business accommodated by cheap and speedy communication.

CONGRESS AND OUR SHIPPING.

If ever a country peopled with men and women of intelligence, could rightfully complain of bad legislation by a set of unprincipled, or ignorant, representatives, it is ours. If ever a country, intelligent or ignorant as to its population, was absolutely cursed by reckless and ignorant legislation, it is ours. There is by nature no finer country on earth. It possesses every natural advantage for being great and prosperous. It has been so both on sea and land. In some respects, it is so still. But it has retained this portion of its former prosperous condition in spite of the bad legislation, and the want of proper legislation by Congress. Consider, for instance, the condition of our shipping interests. Once we were second to no power on earth in the number of our ships and the amount of business they carried on and represented. Every ocean, sea, bay, gulf and lake open to us was visited by our ships, and the indications were that we should, before long, be masters of the carrying trade of the world. All this has been changed; even Canada is now our rival. Canada, with some three millions of people, more or less, with a most inhospitable coast, a province of Great Britain, almost shut in from the ocean by our magnificent coast, sent more ships into and from British and Irish ports, during last year, three times over, than did the United States. It is almost too much to believe, and yet the British trade reports establish this fact. We have coasts of thousands of miles, and thousands of fine harbors, millions in the way of natural resources and products, and yet we allow our merchant marines to be almost obliterated, run off the ocean by the superior legislation of our British neighbors. Our Congresses have become the most inefficient, as well as the most corrupt assemblages of unprincipled scoundrels that ever disgraced any Nation. There are exceptions among their numbers—men of clear heads and honest purposes. But the villains are too many for them. Our once magnificent merchant marine is like Congress, a few noble old craft left only out of the grand fleet of which we once boasted.

A Fearful Story.

Five buffalo hunters were brought from Fort Dodge to the Sisters' Hospital at Leavenworth, on Tuesday, (Feb. 26th,) in an awful condition. We copy the following from the *Leavenworth Times*:
Day before yesterday we published an account of the arrival and condition of the buffalo hunters who were out in that terrible snow storm that prevailed on the plains during the last week in January, and so badly frozen before reaching the settlements. The hunters were taken to the Sisters' Hospital, where every medical attention was rendered. Despite the most careful nursing and efficient treatment, however, one of the hunters, T. A. Seyfres, died yesterday. The Drs. Thomas yesterday amputated the leg of R. Marsh above the ankle, and amputated his left foot at the instep. Mr. Marsh is from Washington, Indiana, and there are fair prospects of his recovery. W. A. Malory, of Detroit, Michigan, had both feet amputated just above the ankles. The attending physicians think he will survive. A. D. Sidwell, of Brown county, Ohio, had both feet amputated above the ankles, and the same operation was performed on J. E. Thomas, of Park county, Indiana. James Gillen, of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, will lose some of his toes.

Manufactures at Saucelito.

EDITOR SAUCELITO HERALD: I have visited your village lately several times, taking advantage of the fine trip across the bay on the company's steamer, during the past fine days, and while looking over the grounds and looking listlessly under the fine old trees, my thoughts wandered to Colonel Barnes' lecture on "Our Boys, and What Shall We Do With Them." It struck me, sir, that if our moneyed magnates, would foster manufacturing in all its branches, that the answer would be emphatic. I was led to this line of thought, first, by the perusal of a late issue of your paper, in which attention was called to the superior location of many of the lands of the Saucelito company for planning purposes. Second, that a large body of lands available to all manufacturing purposes, any of which I am informed can be obtained at extremely low rates with abundance of fresh water, whilst the lands occupied at present by the few manufacturing companies, in San Francisco are valued at an amount the interest on which alone would make a good profit to those engaged. Also the superior advantages for shipping without repeated handling, offered in your location suitable to manufacturers.
Hence, I have come to the conclusion that capital invested in lands contiguous to the water-front of Saucelito, and the erection of manufacturing thereon, would, by the increased value of the lands so occupied, give, in a few years, a large remuneration, and that a great economy of shipping charges and handling expenses would be the result, to say nothing of the great opening it would create to the mechanics, the boys and girls, and thus fully answer the Barnes question, combining first, the obtaining of a good interest on the capital invested. Second, do as much or more good to the masses than the donation of large tracts of valuable property to public scientific institutions. In other words, the initiation of a lock or any other large manufacturing company, say for foundry, tanning, wagon manufacturing etc., would, by employing the boys and girls and encouraging them to useful labor in the long run, redound much more to the everlasting memory of the liberal and philanthropic donor. Yours, etc., Orestes K.

How To Make Five Acres Pay.

The *Baltimore American* publishes the following: "Some of our farmer's boys might induce their parents to allow them to try the experiment. Select a piece of land, conveniently situated, which can be seen from the house; if possible, where it will not be a temptation to bipeds or quadrupeds. Unless it have natural drainage through a gravelly sub-soil, under-drain it; plow, following the plow with a sub-soiler give it a good roasting of rotten manure, plow again not very deep, harrow thoroughly, and the ground will be ready for planting. Now draw a line along the north side, and set sticks exactly thirty-two feet apart. Draw a parallel line along the south side and set sticks opposite those in the first row. Set at any time between the falling of the leaves in Autumn, and the starting of the buds in Spring, when the ground is in readiness, apple trees, thirty-two feet apart each way, being careful to make the rows perfectly straight and to follow the nurseryman's directions for planting. Forty-three trees will plant an acre, which should be of the best varieties, and will cost from twenty to thirty cents. Half way between the apple trees each way plant dwarf pears, plums, peaches, apricots, quinces and other fruit trees which bear early and are shorter lived than the apple trees. Sixty-four of these trees will be required per acre. Small trees are just as good as large ones, and they cost much less. The kind of fruit is more important than the size of the tree. The rows are sixteen feet apart. Half way between the rows, in every other space, plant rows of blackberries eight feet apart in the rows, raspberries six feet in the rows, and currants and gooseberries four feet. Over half the field the rows are now eight feet apart. Divide these eight feet spaces by rows of strawberries and other plants which will occupy the space for two years. Plant the alternate sixteen feet spaces and the unoccupied spaces in the rows of trees, with corn, potatoes, beets, beans, cabbages, and other field and garden crops desired, so that when the planting is done the whole field may be filled with rows four feet apart, the rows running north and south, that the sun may shine on one side in the morning and the other in the afternoon, and upon the ground between the rows in the middle of the day. If the field is enclosed, set a strip twenty to thirty feet wide, left without trees at each end, that there may be room for driving, turning, etc. This strip may be planted to potatoes or kept in grass. The alternate sixteen-foot spaces being unoccupied after the annual crop is removed may be used as avenues for driving with loads of fertilizers and crops. The rows being straight and four feet apart, the whole ground can be worked with plow and cultivator.

Such a piece will be a source of profit from the first, and will increase in value from year to year. It will give abundance of fruit and vegetables for every season; it will give pleasure and profitable employment to all the members of the family, even to the children, and will be a constant source of the best mental, moral, and physical culture. The ordinary method of working by hand-power a seven by nine garden patch half filled with scrubby trees, makes a head of cabbage a more expensive luxury than a bushel of berries or a barrel of fine fruit should be.

A FRENCHWOMAN recently died of neglect in the streets of Florence who was supposed to be of low origin, but who proved to be the daughter of a noble in high military position under the Bourbons. Upon the announcement of her death the authorities took possession of her effects, and on forcing open the drawer of a large box in her sleeping room, found it full of sacks of gold pieces, every box and drawer contained quantities of gold, Government bonds and bank stocks, and in her shoes, whose soles were of extraordinary size and thickness, layers of newly coined gold pieces were found.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THEM: DIBBLES. On Wednesday evening, two men looking like individuals from San Francisco made application at Pietro's for board and lodgings. This was accorded them. During the evening they invested in a good deal of small talk (amongst other things stating that Bolinas was their destination), and in two short tugs worth of beer. Early in the morning, they called on Mr. Belltrude, and sought to obtain a loan on credit, but, as he had been bitten before, he declined to procure them a conveyance without the cash was forthcoming. They then returned to Pietro and ordered him to get them a seven-o'clock breakfast, which, while he was preparing, they concluded to saunter up the road. This was the last seen of them. Pietro, not having received his fees, determined to get even, and, in company with a friend of his and a couple of shot guns, he started in pursuit. We learn that he overtook the rascals some distance up the road, and received full satisfaction out of their hides for the meals and lodgings they had procured of him without price.

THE RAILROAD. The work on the various points of the railroad is now being rapidly pushed forward. Four hundred men are now at work on Strawberry Point. From this place to White's Hill, about two hundred men are now employed. It is here the heaviest work is located. Beyond this latter locality to Russian River, four hundred and fifty men are now actively engaged. The bed in the lower division is expected to be ready in four months. The job of piling from Sausalito to Strawberry Point will be begun within thirty days. Twenty months is set down as the time for the entire completion of the road. An order from the court has been promulgated this week, granting leave to condemn all property that is found necessary by the Railroad Company. This will tend to hasten the work. At Strawberry Point the line has been changed so as to have the road follow along the eastern line of the Point, close to the water.

CROFTY GO ANIMALS. We notice daily being sent over to the San Francisco market a large number of calves whose age renders them totally unfit for killing. We think if the attention of some of the officers of the Society could be drawn to, take a survey of these animals the practice would be stopped in short order.

THE BOATS. Some of the roads a short distance outside of Sausalito are in execrable condition. Still must we cry out against the Supervisors of the county in treating us as they do. We believe it is our right and their duty to have matters straightened in this regard.

THESE BLOWS DOWN. In the heavy winds that blowed at the beginning of the week, several hundred feet of Mr. Throckmorton's new fence was blown over. The force of the wind was such as to lift the posts perpendicularly out of their holes and overturn them.

THE WEATHER. Together with some very fine weather, things have been occasionally very stormy over the waters and lands adjacent to our place, considerable rain has fallen and country business more or less interrupted by the bad weather.

THE RODEO. The rodeo last week only partially took place. On the 24th inst. however, there will be a full and complete rodeo by the same parties on the grounds of the Sausalito Land Company.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES. Bohemian Hall was well attended last Sunday at the service held by the Rev. Mr. Birmingham.

DEPARTURE. The Rev. Mr. McIntyre with his family goods and chattels left Sausalito for good on Wednesday last.

ADDITIONAL ABOUT THE RAILROAD. We have received the following:

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE "HERALD."

SAUSALITO, March 12th, 1878.
EDITOR HERALD. The North Pacific Coast (Narrow Gauge) Railroad Co., are now thoroughly in earnest, and are pushing forward the work with energy. Nearly every day new gangs of men are arriving and being put to work on the different divisions. From the tunnel at the summit of White's Hill all the way down for three miles seemed to be literally lined with men hard at work with picks and shovels grading and blasting rock with giant powder. To one who has superintended railroad building, it brings forcibly to my mind the old times on the Central Pacific when the road was being built across the Sierras. The people in Marin county are now assured of the railroad completion and are proportionally jubilant. There are now close upon 600 men at work on the whole extent of the line, and this force is being augmented as rapidly as possible. From present appearances, the cars will be running by September at the farthest. I will keep you posted as to what is going on, from time to time.

Yours truly,

MARIN.

A NOVEL METHOD OF SWINDLING. A well-dressed man has been swindling the shopkeepers of Philadelphia in a manner that is certainly novel. He makes a purchase of a dozen spoils of cotton, and then discovers, to his apparent surprise, that he has not his pocket book with him. Representing that the cotton is much needed, he proposes to leave his spectacles as security that he will return and pay for it. In a number of instances this proposition has been acceded to, but the buyer did not return. His spectacles are of the cheapest kind, worth about fifty cents a dozen.

COUNTY ITEMS.

From the Marin county Journal of March 13th, we take the following:

BOUNDARIES. In answer to the inquiry of a correspondent, says the *Argus*, as to the boundary line of a portion of Marin county, and as a matter of general interest, we give below the boundaries of the county as defined by law.

Beginning in the Pacific Ocean at southwest corner of Sonoma, thence southeasterly along southern line of Sonoma to the mouth of Petaluma creek; thence to common corner of Marin, Sonoma, Contra Costa and Solano, in San Pablo Bay; thence southerly along the western boundary of Contra Costa in the Bay of San Pablo, to the middle of the Straits of San Pablo, thence southerly in a direct line to Inverness Rock, in the Bay of San Francisco, near the entrance of the Straits of San Francisco, thence in a direct line to the northwestern point of Red Rock, thence southerly to the extreme southeasterly point of Angel Island, thence southeasterly to the extreme end of Point Cavallo at low water mark, thence on the line of low water mark along the northern shore of the bay to Point Bonita, and thence into the Pacific Ocean to the northwestern corner of San Francisco, thence northwesterly by ocean shore to the place of beginning.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. We copy from the minutes of the Board of Supervisors, in the matter of the Court House, the following: "was adopted. We omit the preamble.

Resolved, That this Board hereby accept said Court House building, thus completed, under and in pursuance of said contract, for and in behalf of said county of Marin, and hereby order the County Auditor to draw his warrant on the County Treasurer, payable out of the Court House fund, in favor of A. S. Fitzpatrick and John Cox—the other two signers of said contract, John Center and J. B. Piper, having authorized said Fitzpatrick and Cox to receive the same, for the sum of \$14,475.

A further warrant for \$1,530 to same parties for extras, was ordered.

Ordered, That all money in the redemption fund and to come into it, be transferred to the Court House fund.

The following bills were ordered paid, by the Board of Supervisors:

Bill of M. Colman, for bridge work on Gallinas Creek, \$150; Julius Jackson, Nicolson district, \$140 25; B. P. Holland, do, \$195; Temple & Co., hardware, \$13 50; H. A. Heincken, \$55 25; Frank Nesson, \$28 87; T. H. Dodson, \$4 50; Frederick, \$52 12; Wm. F. Buggies, juror, \$10; T. J. Ables, Supervisor, \$139 20; B. Clark, \$98; Yum. L. Barnard, \$54.

[We cannot see Sausalito mentioned in any of these items.—ED. HERALD.]

SCHOOL MONEY. We are informed by Superintendent Saunders, that the second semi-annual apportionment of State school funds has been received from the department of public instruction. The amount per census child is \$2 11; there is also a balance of \$5 66 on hand unapportioned, which makes the whole amount to be apportioned \$3,174 08. After deducting 10 per cent. for library purposes, there will be about \$1 90 per child. Superintendent Saunders will make the apportionment to the several districts immediately.

The Journal has just completed its twelfth volume. It is a good paper, has done fine work and promises to do better in the future.

SAUSALITO ITEMS.

—Vessels are compelled to pay \$40 premium for sailors nowadays.

—The last steamer for Panama, carried three magnificent sea hots to Panama, in New York.

—External shopping is the price of a decent wardrobe in these days of delicate, unmatchable shades.

—The society formed by the girls of the High School for the suppression of slang has been disbanded. The secretary says "it played itself out" and "gave itself away."

—John Gulce stole a parrot yesterday from a Dupont-street saloon, but came to grief for polly cried "Stop thief!" so vigorously that he was gobbled up by the police.

—Harry Allen, who has served a term or two in a dozen different prisons, and who lectured in this city some months ago, has turned up in Stockton, where he lectured on Monday evening last.

—George Dickson, an Oakland adventurer aged twelve years, has been brought up with a round turn in this city, having been hunted down by a special policeman and returned to his anxious parents.

—Rev. James Pierpont, who has for some time been acting as Pastor of the Emmanuel Presbyterian Church, has accepted a call from the churches at Woodbridge and Mokelumne, in San Joaquin county.

—Quite a number of the employees at the Ouston House have left recently, on account of something said to them by Mr. Shannon. He told them their services were no longer required, and they quit in disgust.

—On Tuesday last a man named Rodmond was taken to the County Hospital in a dying condition and yesterday breathed his last. The Coroner will hold a post mortem, but it is thought the man died from consumption.

—An attempt was made on Wednesday to induce Wm. Murray to go on board a vessel lying in the stream. Murray was peddling books, and the shaghears were anxious to get him, as they are short of scamen at present.

—L. H. Clement, one of the teachers at Heald's Business College, has been presented with a fine gold chain by the students. Mr. Clement is about to leave the College to take a position in the National Gold Bank and Trust Company.

—Lieutenant Morong, of the United States steamer *Serrano*, has commenced suit against his wife for divorce. It will be remembered that some two months ago Mrs. Morong left this city and went East with a negro dancer named Baker, who tried to desert her at Sacramento.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

The fuel bills of the Sacramento Woolen Mills amount to \$500 per week.

More discoveries of valuable tin ores are reported at San Bernardino.

Hermann Volmer, whose specialty is stealing blankets, is in prison at Oakland.

The horse disease is spreading rapidly in Owen's River district, Inyo county.

Several Farmers' Clubs have been organized recently in Los Angeles county.

The first shipment of the Spring wool clip left Los Angeles yesterday on the *Orizaba*.

The San Bernardino *Guardian* says the Fox surveying party has completed the survey of the line through San Jacinto, Potrero and San Geronimo.

Mrs. Andrew Mills was severely injured near Petaluma on the 10th by being dragged some distance by a cow, when she had been leading to pasture.

A "dab of gold" was got from the skimming of the Grass Valley Mills, after last week's run, valued at \$24,000. The batteries were not touched.

Air in Water.

The reason why water boils at 212° Fahrenheit, is that all water contains air. The air acts like columns permeating the water, and bringing it in contact with so much increased heating surface. If water be deprived of its air, it will not boil by a heat of 212°. It will require 100° additional to bring it to the boiling point. Acting on this experience, air is now being introduced into the steam of engine boilers, by Warsop, of England; and American engineers are turning attention to Warsop's aero steam. Not only is it found to save fuel, but it is a complete prevention of scaling and foaming—two expensive annoyances in our Pacific States. It is also found that though air assists in the cases named, it is objectionable in tempering steel. Water from which the air is extracted is found to give to cutting instruments a hardness similar to the Damascus blades, and it is suspected that the secret of steel-hardening copper should be sought in that direction. It is a reflection on modern science that the Ancients, four thousand years ago, had better tools for dressing stone than we have. We find these tools in the quarries of Egypt; and it is noticed that, though they show the traces of having done much work, they are not chipped on the edge, nor have the ages of exposure marred their exquisite tempering. In our Pacific States copper is plenty, and, knowing to a certainty that copper is capable of being hardened so that it is greatly superior to steel for rock work, shall it be said that we must yield the palm to the African mechanics of the ages before Moses?

A couple of twin story is reported from Dublin. A barber was waited upon one morning by a nice young gentleman, who desired the hairdresser's lowest terms per week for keeping his comely cap in condition. A moderate sum was named and accepted. Thereafter the new customer appeared regularly every day for a "close shave," with frequent additions of shampooing and hair cutting, and often twice a day. In short, the barber marvelled much at the rapidity with which this young man's beard and hair grew, and the mystery was only solved after a considerable lapse of time, when one day "two of him" came into the shop at once for a shave. The original customer, who made the bargain had a twin brother so exactly like him in personal appearance that one couldn't tell either from which, and the two had been getting the attentions of the tonsor for the price paid for one.

"As dull as a hoe." This is an old favorite comparison, and it seems cruel to rob it of its poetry, but a free use of the file or grindstone is as rough on the comparison as the hoe is on the weeds. Certainly it is poor economy to save the wear of the hoe, of necessity only half killing the weeds and making heavy toil of otherwise light work. A file, even an old one, cleaned with diluted acid, will answer every purpose of a grindstone, if one has a file. Never mind it scours or grinds to dull, a sharp, carefully used file will accomplish more than the noisy, grumbling of a dull one. It is a pleasure to see the hoe daily narrow up and the corners gradually round off, for honorable age and constant service benefits the hoe, making the blade thinner and smaller. Sharpen the hoe then first, to save the hard labor, second, to do better work, third, to keep it bright, finally, to have the pleasure to see it grow old in the service.

NOTICE. Both New and Old Sausalito Land Companies are prepared to sell property in lots, blocks, or acres, on favorable terms, with clear, perfect, and unimpaired titles.

The cottage adjoining Kelly's Restaurant is for rent, on application at the office of the Sausalito Land and Ferry Company, No. 325 Montgomery street.

GET THE SAUSALITO TRANSPLANTED OYSTERS.—the best in the world. Wholesale trade supplied only at Morgan & Co's, No. 87 California Market, San Francisco.

TABLE OF DISTANCES

From Sausalito, as Traveled at Present.

	Miles		Miles
To San Francisco	5	To Tennessee Valley	3
— Reed Ranch	6	— the Lighthouse	3 1/2
— San Rafael	12 1/2	— Olema	30
— Bolinas	23	— Petaluma	31

TAMALPAIS HOTEL, SAUSALITO.

CONSTANTINE — Proprietor.

The Hotel is now thoroughly renovated, Bohemian Hall, a fine dancing hall, has been enlarged. FAVORITE PARTIES taken on reasonable terms. Eastern and native oysters, milk, eggs, squabs and wicks always ready for picnic parties. Saddle horses, teams, hunting, fishing, boating, etc. "Take the Shell Road." Refer to N. Castles, 119 Third street.

PEOPLE'S STAGE LINE.

U. S. Mail and Bamber's Express

CHANGE OF TIME.

LEAVES OLEMA, SONOMA AND WOODVILLE, at 9 o'clock, for Sausalito, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Connecting with Sausalito Boat. Returning, leaves Sausalito on arrival of 11 o'clock Boat.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

HOTEL AT BOLINAS.

Accommodations for Pleasure Parties. Fishing, Sailing and Hunting.

Errands, Packages and Freight promptly attended to.

NEW ROAD AND LOW FARE.

GEORGE BURGE, Proprietor.

NOW READY!

THE ALTA CALIFORNIA ALMANAC

FOR

1878.

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San Francisco Land and Ferry Company.—Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Trustees of said Company, held on the twenty-fifth (25th) day of February, A. D. 1878, an assessment of Six (6) Dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of said Company (not the stock of the Company), payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room No. 4 Stevenson's Building, southwest corner of California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the thirty-first (31st) day of March, A. D. 1878, shall be deemed delinquent, and will be duly advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment shall be made before, will be sold on Monday, the Twenty-first (21st) day of April, A. D. 1878, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of the sale. By order of the Board of Trustees, J. H. BAYNE, Secretary.

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A Nondescript

The people of Jonesboro, Tenn., are in a turmoil of terror over the appearance of a fearful and wonderful animal which is depredating the State. A gentleman recently from the Shelton Laurel district of North Carolina, some forty miles from this place, informs us that the people in that densely thickened country are greatly excited in regard to the appearance, upon several different occasions, and in several different places, of a huge mountain monster, the species of which is unknown. Mr. Geo. Anderson, one of the gentlemen residing in the Laurel country, being one of the persons who saw the monster, also furnishes us with the following description of it: "I was out in the jungle hunting up some lost hogs; when all of a sudden there came into my path a beast, the appearance of which, I must confess, caused me to quake for the first time in many years. Aside from its strange and unusual appearance, the unearthly yell it uttered on perceiving me, which reverberated and re-reverberated through the forest, was enough to shake the senses of the most daring adventurer. The animal was some hundred yards distant from me, and appeared to be a huge black bear, with mane and head like a lion, but had horns like an elk upon it. Its tail was long and bushy, with dark and light rings around it to its very extremity. Its eyes gleamed like a panther, and its size was that of an ordinary or, but somewhat longer. Just previous to making its appearance, I had shot off my gun at a squirrel, and felt little prepared to meet such a ferocious beast without any weapon of defense. I immediately set about reloading my rifle, but had scarcely begun when it started toward me. I retreated in as good order as possible, and must say I did some good running: not looking back until I had reached an open spot—when I found the animal had disappeared in the laurel thicket. This is no story. Mr. Editor, gotten up to scare naughty children. I am not the only one who has seen the monster. Several have seen it since I have, and as sheep and calves are lately missing, it is presumed to be a carnivorous brute. Many have fortified their homes to prevent a night attack from this strange monster, the like of which was never seen in these mountains before. Some think it has escaped from some rambling menagerie, while others superstitiously think it is sent to warn people of some approaching danger."

Evidence of Better Feeling.

A correspondent says that the reception given at the German Embassy in Paris, at the beginning of last month, was the most successful and most elegant that the French capital has known for some time. Perfect household arrangements, a chaste and unostentatious elegance, and an affability which the Count and Countess d'Armin seem to have acquired from the old and good society of Paris, distinguished the occasion. All the diplomatic body of Paris were present in the Rue de Lille. The salons of the first story, still retaining the luxurious, but heavy style of decoration which characterized the days of the Bourbonnais, especially the grand saloon with its gilded ceiling, afforded a fitting theatre for the display of brilliant toilettes. The Ambassadors of Great Britain, Spain, Austria and Turkey, the representatives of Japan, Switzerland, Italy and Greece, the Ministers of War and of the Interior, members of the Council of State, and lastly, the President of the Republic himself, with a crowd of statesmen and the representatives of Letters and of Science, were among the brilliant throng who filled the spacious rooms. Madame Thiers, M^{lle}. Dode, and the Countess de Montmout were the only French ladies present.

The Louisville Ledger tells the following story of canine sagacity: A little black and tan terrier belonging to Mr. Newcomb, had followed a member of the family to the drug store of Dr. J. B. Barnum, corner Fifth and York streets, and while on the sidewalk a great overgrown man jumped upon it and broke one of its fore legs. The howls of agony of the poor little fellow attracted the attention of Dr. Barnum, and at his suggestion the dog was taken into the store, and the doctor proceeded to set the broken leg and splinter and bandage it. The dog resisted the operation with all his power, and snapped and howled the whole time. The dog was taken home, and after an absence of four days returned to the store of its own accord, walked up to the doctor, wagging its tail and whining, and held out the broken leg for the doctor's inspection. An examination revealed the fact that the bandages and splinters had become disarranged, and were evidently causing considerable pain. The doctor rearranged the dressing, and the dog hopped away. Every day since then the dog comes regularly to the store and holds out its leg to the doctor, as much as to say: "Look at that, Doctor, and see how it gets along." The examination over, the dog goes home. His leg is nearly well, and it remains to be seen whether, like many of the human race, as soon as he is well he will forget the physician who healed him.

The Swedish Colonists in Maine are reported to be in a flourishing condition. There are now 1,300 of them, the immigrants having all paid their passage money and having brought \$60,000 in money. They have not all settled in one locality, but are distributed throughout the State, and are found to be intelligent, industrious laborers. The principal settlement is that of "New Sweden," where there are now one hundred good houses and eighty-eight barns. The lots have from five to twenty acres cleared on each. The colony has two steam mills for the manufacture of shingles, and one saw mill. The aid rendered by the State to December 1st, 1872, was to the amount of \$20,318, of which the colony has repaid \$2,278 by working on the roads, leaving the sum of \$18,040 as the expense to the State, which will be repaid in work. Thirty miles of road have been cut through the forest and made passable. The public school at New Sweden, where English only is taught, has been very successful, and a weekly newspaper is published. Since the founding of the colony there have been seven marriages, fifty births, and twenty-seven deaths. Swedes have also settled in other parts of the State, and have purchased farms valued at from \$500 to \$2,500.

The number of lady students attending University College, in London, is rapidly diminishing. The college threw open all its classes to the females last year, and the females to do them credit, eagerly took advantage of the opportunities offered them to obtain an education equal to that of the superior sex, but this year their zeal appears to have completely died away. They have found their level. They had no object to work for, and the mere love of knowledge was not a sufficient incentive to more than one session of hard systematic study. The Council of the College, we are told, are not by any means astonished at the result. They expected it, and they don't expect the women will properly care for their mental culture till the professions are as open to persons in petticoats as they are to persons in pantaloons.

AGRICULTURAL.

GERMAN HOT BEDS.—The Home Journal in a recent issue says: We feel that ingiving some account of translucent cloth hot beds, to be employed instead of the expensive glass frames in general use, we are doing all our gardening readers a service. We can vouch for the value of the German hot beds, having tried them very successfully many years ago. For forcing early melons, tomatoes, etc., this prepared cloth is especially adapted, as it can be tacked to boxes of any size required and cut to fit them. Little, rough, square boxes of the proper size and height, covered with the prepared cloth, can be placed over the hills in which tomato, melon or other seeds are planted, and the plants allowed to stand, without transplanting, until all danger of frost is over, when the boxes may be taken off, and packed away carefully for another season. Take white cotton cloth, of a close texture, stretch it, and nail it on frames of any size you wish; mix two ounces of lime water, four ounces of linseed oil, one ounce of white of eggs separately, two ounces of yolk of eggs, mix the lime and oil with a very gentle heat beat the eggs separately, and mix with the former. Spread this mixture with a paint brush over the cloth, allowing each coat to dry before applying another, until they become water-proof. The following are some of the advantages these shades possess over glass. First, the cost is hardly one-fourth, second, repairs are easily and cheaply made; third, they are light, and they do not require watering, no matter how intense the heat of the sun, the plants are never struck down, or faded, or checked in growth, neither do they grow up long, sickly and weakly, as they do under glass, and still there is abundance of light. The heat, entirely arising from below, is equable and temperate, which is a great object. The vapor arising from the manure and earth is condensed by the cool air passing over the surface of the shade, and hangs in drops upon the inside, and therefore the plants do not require so frequent watering. If the frames or stretchers are made large, they should be intersected with cross-bars about a foot square, to support the cloth. These articles are just the thing for bringing forward flower seeds in season for transplanting.

WOMAN IN AGRICULTURE. The New York Times says: There is much work about the farm which no man can do so well, which nature seems especially to have intended for the skillful and delicate touch and quick perception of woman; hence, any effort to draw her from that work has been met with a corresponding deterioration of the product, and the fact forced into prominence that nothing was needed but supply each appliance as might lighten labor, but still leave all to be guided by her skill. The special work of woman in agriculture should be the care of the dairy, the general direction and the lighter labor of the garden, the poultry yard and the varied fowls, the bees, and her pleasure, the flowers. These, except the dairy, may be called the little things of the farm, yet in them may be stored many dollars of profit or many a luxury which the hard wrought grain will not supply. No man can ever be so successful in raising chickens, none attend so pointedly to the wants of the busy insect who gives the honey, house know so well where and how the varied vegetables of the kitchen garden should be grown.

THE PEAS AND PEAS.—The pods of peas are commonly thrown away as refuse after shelling, or used only for feeding cattle or pigs; but when young and tender they are an excellent vegetable, very fit for being used in soups. There is a kind of pea called the sugar pea, the pods of which have only a thin pellicle as an internal lining instead of the hard lining found in other kinds, and peas of this kind are boiled in the pod and used like kidney beans. The pods of the ordinary garden varieties are, however, of equally delicate flavor, and the only objection to their use as a boiled vegetable is the hard and unpalatable interior lining. They may, however, be used in soups, being in the first boiled in a separate vessel, until they can easily be rubbed to pieces. This is done by means of a wooden spoon, or similar implement, and the pea shells are then placed in a drainer having wide holes, with the water in which they were boiled, when the edible part passes through the drainer with the water, and forms an excellent addition to soups. The strings and hard linings of the pea pods remain upon the drainer. Food Journal.

They are having a rat plague in several of the German provinces. The fields of clover and colza are said to be devastated by the vermin, and when arsenic and phosphorus pills have been scattered to destroy them, bare and other game have been poisoned, and great damage done. Under these circumstances a device has been brought into play which, even as applied to rats, seems too horrible to employ. A mixture of plaster dust and dry wheat is mixed with oil of aniseed and put in an earthen saucer, and near by plenty of water is placed. The rats eagerly devour the mixture, and are straightway seized with burning thirst, they then, of course, greedily swallow water, and upon this the plaster sets, and becomes solid in their insides, and thus, more or less speedily, the poor creatures die in agony, but rats are rats.

JOHN R. SMITH, of Hiram, Maine, has a sheep 26 years old, which has had 50 lambs, of which she has lost only three. She has now a lamb three days old weighing 12½ pounds. This veteran of the flock is now very feeble with age, but Mr. Smith carefully nurses her and will keep her so long as she will live. He has refused \$10 for the lamb.

Model Boys.

ONE of the Ohio papers tells about a brave little boy out there, who found a broken rail on the railroad track, and perceiving the peril in which the trains would be placed if they should come dashing past without warning, sat out on the fence for five long hours, in the bitter winter cold, in order that he might carry the first news of the accident to his father, who is local editor of a paper published in the neighboring village. Such fidelity in a child is deeply affecting. The story reminds us of a reporter in another place who trained his little son to make bets with his young companions that they were afraid to go home and build a bonfire in the garret. And when the bet was accepted, the reporter's child would start the other babe's pocket with matches, watch him go into the house, and then make a bee line for the reporter's office. That gentleman's journalist was always the first at a fire, and invariably had the fullest particulars.

ABERTSWORTH, England, must be a charming place to dwell in. The Inspector of Nuisances has found many houses entirely unfit for habitation, being overcrowded and both sexes promiscuously herded together. In one place a family lives in a hut which is also used as a slaughter-house, skin room and butcher's shop; and in another, a woman, a grown up daughter, a cow, a heifer, and nine fowls occupy one room, which has no fireplace, no window, and no light or ventilation beyond that provided by the door.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

AN inventory taken of the late Edwin Forrest's personal estate shows that he had property valued at \$320,385, over \$100,000 in securities on deposit, stocks, etc., jewelry, \$4,071, paintings, \$47,000, and 7,357 books.

The medical fraternity of Paris express great alarm in consequence of the suicide epidemic now prevailing in that city. The rashly importunate are increasing in number daily, and their example is very contagious.

At a meeting of miners held at Merthyr, South Wales, the other day, a copy of the London Illustrated News was produced, an illustration representing a dog fight as a Sunday occupation of Welsh colliers was denounced with great emphasis.

PAUL MAY, last June, attempted suicide in London with a young companion who succeeded. When Paul's wounds healed he was tried for assisting in his companion's death. Acquitted, he was returned to Berlin, and has now been convicted of stealing the money with which the two started on their spree.

TEMPERANCE is to be maintained in the army. The House of Representatives at Washington has passed a bill providing that no officer or private soldier of the army addicted to the intemperate use of liquor or drugs shall be promoted. This measure, which is certainly a very commendable one, is said to be sure of concurrence by the Senate.

Tree planting on an extensive scale is urged upon Minnesota farmers, especially in the prairies of the State. Already has this been done to some extent. The system has been adopted on all the lines of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, and already have many miles of trees been planted. The same course has been pursued by farmers in the neighborhood of Hutchinson, who have set out from 1,000 to 20,000 trees each.

BOYANS in Hartford achieve independent fortunes by their profession, but do not discontinue it on that account. A bank cashier there recently gave a beggar some small change and did it so kindly that the impecunious wretch dug out of his capacious pockets ten or twelve dollars in script, and asked the cashier to exchange it for bills, remarking that when a fellow's pockets are full of script, he is liable to lose a big part of it.

CHRIST CHURCH, Boston, boasts the oldest Sunday school in New England. The church itself is the oldest now used for worship in that city. George H. presented it with communion service and books, which are now in use. It has a marble bust of Washington. Its chandeliers were taken by a British cruiser from a French vessel and presented to the church. This year it celebrated its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary.

ACCORDING to the Science of Health, what alcohol is doing for men, opium does for women. The Bureau of Statistics reports three hundred and fifty thousand one hundred pounds of opium as having been imported into this country during the year 1871. Women cannot drink, chew or smoke, without a social degradation. Stimulants of some kind they crave even more than men, and opium, it is implied, supplies the place of drink or tobacco.

MR. H. H. BIGELOW, of Worcester, Massachusetts, is going to take a model Yankee shoe factory to Vienna. It will do all the steps of the work by machinery, and turn out a finished shoe in seven minutes. What will most surprise Europeans will doubtless be to learn that these seven-minute-machinery-made products require protective legislation to compete in American markets with the more laborious wares of foreign hand-craftsmen.

A WOMAN juror in Wyoming, recently, had with her in the jury-room a babe, two months old, and the party who lost the suit which she aided in settling now asks that the verdict be set aside on that account. He insists that the presence of the child was contrary to the law. It is not stated whether the child had influence as the thirteenth juror. The Rochester Democrat thinks that the strict letter of the law was outraged.

THE St. Louis Globe gets off the following good hit at Chicago: At a religious gathering in Chicago, a few years since, one of the speakers was the venerable Rev. Dr. Goodell. Broke in mind and body, but animated by the occasion, the aged clergyman said: "Friends, I am far upon my journey to the Celestial city, but I could not help stopping on my way to attend this meeting in Chicago." Here a voice from the multitude was heard by all: "Chicago is not on that road." The effect was electrical, especially upon the poor old gentleman, who was so confused that he could say no more, and was obliged to sit down.

IRISH GIANTS.—A family of Irish giants is now on exhibition in England. They are from Queen's county, and are named O'Neill. The mother of the family is 45 years of age, stands five feet two inches in height, measures round her arm 26 inches, across her shoulders three feet, round her waist five feet six inches, and weighs 378 pounds. Her eldest son is 25 years of age, stands six feet two inches, and weighs 257 pounds. The eldest daughter, 20 years of age, stands five feet six inches in height, and measures round the arm 27 inches, across her shoulders one yard and a half, round her waist eight feet, and has the enormous weight of 546 pounds.

LAST December, a fire occurred in Goodyear's India rubber works, at Naugatuck, Conn., which originated in an unheard-of manner. In the proof of loss, the claimants make the following remarkable statement. The superintendent, who was in the room where the fire originated, and at the time, states that, while one of the workmen was handling rubber goods, the air seemed to be charged with electricity, it being in the midst of a violent snow storm, the mercury meanwhile being at or near zero; then there seemed to come from his hands a flame, which instantly communicated with the goods and dry pine of the building, the fire not being under their control for a moment. Others in the neighborhood received severe shocks of electricity on that day in their houses.

"CHALKING THE HAT."—The origin of "chalking the hat," says the Cincinnati Commercial, was due to Admiral Keesside, in the days when Congressmen went lumbering over the distant States in stage coaches. At the annual adjournment of Congress Admiral Keesside would pass his friends of the two houses over his stage lines after the following fashion: "Mr. C., I suppose you are going back to Lexington? I will pass you through on my coaches." "All right, but how will your agents along the road know this fact?" "Just give me your hat." Upon the title being passed over, the Napoleon of the stage, taking a piece of chalk from his pocket, would dash off in brilliant white upon the black ground a peculiar hieroglyphic, impossible to counterfeit, and hand it back to the owner with the remark: "Just show that to my agents along the route."

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THE BOYS.

There comes the boys! Oh, dear, the noise,
The whole house feels the racket;
Behold the knees of Harry's pants,
And weep for Bertie's jacket.

But never mind, if eyes keep bright,
And limbs grow straight and limber;
We'd rather lose the tree's whole bark,
Than find unsound the timber.

Now hear the tops and marbles roll!
The floor—oh, woe betide them!
And I must watch the banisters,
For I know the boys will ride them.

Look well as you descend the stairs,
I often find them haunted
By ghostly toys that make no noise,
Just when their noise is wanted.

The very chairs areched in pairs,
And made to prance and caper;
What swords are whittled out of sticks,
What brave hats made of paper.

The dinner bell peals loud and well
To tell the milkman's coming,
And then the rush of "steam-car trains"
Set all our ears a humming.

How oft I say: "What shall I do
To keep these children quiet?"
If I could find a good receipt,
I certainly should try it.

But what to do with these wild boys,
And all their dim and clatter,
Is really quite a grave affair—
No laughing, trifling matter.

"Boys will be boys"—but not for long,
Ah, could we hear about us
This thought—how very soon our boys
Will learn to do without us.

How soon full tall and deep-voiced men
Will gravely call us "mother,"
Or we be stretching empty hands
From this world to the other.

More gently we should chide the noise,
And when night comes the racket,
Stitch in but loving thoughts and prayers,
While mending pants and jacket.

TWO YARDS OF EARTH.

BY EDGAR L. FAXTON.

Two yards of earth, and a marble bust
Heard aloft from the common dust,
And a hero's name covered with rust,
And the sunset's splendor streaming around,
And a thousand glories under the ground.

Two yards of earth and the potter's field,
With the merciful angels alone to shield
A murderer's grave, a convict fled
Into the future to meet the dead,
And the rank wild grasses scattered around,
And crimes and curses under the ground.

Two yards of earth, and heaven's air
Fanning the lilies white and fair,
And modest violets gathered around,
And spotless virtues under the ground.

Two yards of earth, and a woman's name,
Whose life was woe, and whose death was shame;
And a cold rain beating a naked mound,
And a thousand miseries under the ground.

Two yards of earth! O, who shall say
Whether of these is the better clay?
God gives us grace in our hapless round
That leads to this kingdom under the ground!

THE SAND MAN.

Two little boots I've on my feet,
With little soles so soft and neat;
With a little sack on my back I skip,
And hush now, up the stairs I trip;
And when I enter the chamber, there
The children are saying their evening prayer.

Two little grains of my very fine sand
I fling in their eyes with my gentle hand;
Then they go to sleep, and they sleep all night,
Safe in the watchful Father's sight.

Two little grains of my very fine sand
I strew in their eyes with my gentle hand,
And very short the night shall seem,
To the good little child in his happy dream.

Now swiftly, softly, with staff and sack,
Down stairs again I must hurry back;
I cannot idle my time away,
I've many more children to see to-day.
They're nodding now, in their dreams they smile,
And yet I've scarce opened my bag the while.

—From the German.

CURIOUS NEEDLES.—The King of Prussia recently visited a needle manufactory in his kingdom, in order to see what machinery, combined with the human hand, could produce. He was shown a number of superlative needles, thousands of which together would not weigh half an ounce, and marvelled how such minute objects could be pierced for an eye. But he was to see, in this respect, something still finer and more perfect could be created. The borer, that is, the workman whose business it is to bore the eyes in these needles, asked for a hair from the monarch's head. It was readily given, and with a smile he placed it at once under the boring machine, and turned a hole in it with the greatest care, furnished it with a thread, and then handed the singular needle to the astonished King. The second curious needle is in the possession of Queen Victoria. It was made at the celebrated needle manufactory at Beddich, and represents the column of Trajan in miniature. This well-known Roman column is adorned with numerous scenes in sculpture, which immortalize Trajan's heroic actions in war. On this diminutive needle the scene in the life of Queen Victoria are represented in relief, but so finely cut and so small that it requires a magnifying glass to see them. The Victoria needle can, moreover, be opened; it contains a number of needles of smaller size, which are equally adorned with scenes in relief.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND covers five acres of ground and employs nine hundred clerks. There are no windows on the street. Light is admitted through open courts; no mob could take the bank, therefore, without cannon to batter the immense walls. The clock in the centre of the bank has fifty dials attached to it. Large cisterns are sunk in the court, and engines, in perfect order, are always in readiness in case of fire. This bank was incorporated in 1694, Capital \$90,000,000.

LOOSE THREADS.

MAN Over-bored.—An editor.

A SOUND Judge.—A musical critic.

HANDY Book-markers.—Dirty thumbs.

WHAT a barber mustn't do.—Lather his wife.

SOMETHING that don't mind pinching.—Snuff.

VESTED Interest.—Money in the waistcoat pocket.

FABRIC bread for the army.—The roll of the drum.

A CRIMINAL court.—Sparking another man's wife.

TELEGRAPH operators are called "lightning jerkers."

MOTTO for a tea-dealer.—Honest tea is the best policy.

WHAT workman never turns to the left? A wheelwright.

WHEN is fire like a bad husband? When it goes out at night.

THE only good motive for riding a man on a rail is a loco-motive.

THE swindler's early morning aspiration.—Let us be up and "doing."

IF a State Prison convict takes the small pox, can he break out with it?

PAWN-BROKERS prefer customers who are without any redeeming qualities.

"NECESSITY knows no law." Well, necessity is like a great many lawyers.

ALL things are systematized nowadays. Even every milk train has its cow-catcher.

IT is said that the Digger Indians are never known to smile. They are grave Diggers.

WHY are confederates like monkeys? Because they are far-fetched and full of nonsense.

"AN inquirer" is informed that we know of no female dates, although mandates are plenty.

MELANCHOLY suicide.—A little boy, on being threatened with a whipping, hung his head.

A TIRE-OUT editor says that the sermons of a neighboring clergyman reminded him very forcibly of eternity.

A TISSUE paper masquerade was given in New York recently, at which all the guests wore dresses of that material.

AN old lady, on being told that the world was shortly coming to an end, exclaimed, "Oh! what shall I do for snuff?"

A LAWYER included in his bill against a client—"To waking up in the night and thinking about your case, six and eight pence."

A KANSAS paper seriously advocates putting up the Senatorship at public auction, and paying the proceeds into the State treasury.

THE married ladies of a Western city have formed a "Come-Home-Husband-Club." It is about four feet long, and has a brush at the end of it.

A NATURALIST thinks that if a cat was properly fed twice a day on tortoise-shell scraps she might ultimately produce a litter of catacombs.

A LITTLE girl asked her sister what was Chaos, that papa read about. The elder replied that it was "a great pile of nothing, and no place to put it in."

AN English jury, in a criminal case, is said to have brought in the following verdict some years ago: "guilty, with some little doubt as to whether he is the man."

IS THAT marble?" said a gentleman, pointing to the bust of Kentucky's great statesman, recently, in a New York store. "No, sir, that's Clay," quietly replied the dealer.

"WHAT is the reason your wife and you always disagree?" asked one Irishman of another. "Because we are both of one mind; she wants to be master, and so do I."

THE ONLY WAY TO SETTLE HIM.—(That is, Old Jack, who always stops to lunch.)—Mamma: "Nurse, if Mr. Gorge is still here in a quarter of an hour, you bring in the baby!"

SMALL BOY (at play with popgun, to sensitive elderly gentleman): "Does this noise annoy you, uncle?" Elderly Gentleman: "No, my boy. It sounds like the pop of a cork."

A MIDLAND man, after gazing long and attentively at the telegraph, amused a by-stander with the remark: "I've noticed that thing often; an' darned if I shouldn't like to see it work."

A SHERIFF in Florida who received a letter intimating that his resignation would meet with the approval of the Governor, wrote back to say that it would not meet with his own.

REASSURING.—"Will your puppy bite?" drewled a languid young exquisite to the owner of a beautiful little Scotch terrier. "Yes, but he is not a cannibal," was the satisfactory reply.

"JURY," said a Western judge, "you kin go out and find a verdict. If you can't find one of your own, get the one the jury last used." The jury returned a verdict of "suicide in the ninth degree."

CREDITOR.—How often must I climb three pair of stairs before I get the amount of this little account?" Debtor.—"Do you think I am going to rent a place on the first floor to accommodate my creditors?"

THE following verdict was given and written by the foreman of a coroner's jury: "We are of a Pinion that the Depest met with her death from Violent Infirmary of the Arm, produced from Unsanitary Cause."

MUSH and milk festivals are held in Iowa to pay off church debts. Whiskey is introduced into the mush by wicked youths, and stingy old hanks get liberal and pay off the whole debt out of their own pockets.

SOME ladies in Savona, N. Y., tried to break up a billiard room by going there in the evening with their knitting and sewing. It did not work, however, as their presence attracted an additional run of custom.

AN old lady on going to a circus, recently, was much disappointed at not seeing the hippodrome. She thought the hippopotamus very wonderful, but she wanted to see what kind of an animal the hippodrome was.

A LAW which has just passed the Senate of Maine allows the free sale of cider, unless intoxicating; and hereafter such a thing as intoxicating cider will be unknown in that State, even to those who get blind drunk on it.

SUCH IS LIFE.—Smith: "By the bye, Jones, where is your brother Tom?" "Ain't seen him lately." Jones: "Tom? Not heard of? He's dead; buried him yesterday." Smith: "Gar bless my soul! Buried him yesterday! Well, he had a deuced fine day for it."

OUT AND OUT.—"Is Mr. Thompson in?" Irish Servant: "No, sir, he ain't come 'ome yet, sir." Visitor: "Eh'm, that's very awkward; when can I see him?" Irish Servant: "Shure, I dunno, sir, for when he's in, he's always out, sir!"

MARKET REVIEW.

Domestic Produce.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 14, 1873.

BREAD.—We continue to note a good demand for local consumption and the interior, with a fair export inquiry, during the week under review. Following are the California Cracker Co's rates: Assorted Crackers, 50¢ per lb.; Boston do, 50¢; Butter do, 50¢; Oatmeal do, 50¢; Graham do, 50¢; Flour do, 50¢; do extra, 50¢; Soda do, 45¢; do extra, 50¢; Santa Clara do, 50¢; Sugar do, 75¢; Water do, 50¢; Oyster do, 75¢; Seed Oats, 100¢; Jenny Land do, 50¢; Ginger Nuts, 150¢; Congress Oakes, 200¢; Albert Biscuits, 150¢; Kaiserlor do, 110¢; La Grand do, 80¢; Medallion do, 140¢; Milk do, 80¢; do fancy, 90¢; Nic Nao do, 150¢; Overland do, 80¢; Pearl do, 140¢; Wafer do, 90¢; Wine do, 80¢; Ship do, 35¢; Pilot Bread, 45¢; do extra, 50¢; Saloon Pilot, 60¢; Ginger Oakes, 85¢; Lemon do, 90¢.

FLOUR.—The local trade has been up to the average, while for export a fair inquiry has existed. Quotations show a decline since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 1000 bbls California extra, 2000 do Oregon extra and 3000 do California superfine, mostly for export, private.

WHEAT.—The market has remained inactive, at fluctuating rates, during the past week. Sales aggregate about 50,000 sbs ordinary to choice at current rates. Quotable at the close at \$1.50 1/2 to \$1.60 1/2. The Liverpool market was telegraphed to-day at 11 1/2 to 12 1/2 for average and 12 1/2 to 13 1/2 for Old—an advance of 2 1/2 ¢ per bushel for average since our last weekly summary.

BAKERY.—The market has been firm, at steady rates, since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 10,000 sbs at \$1.25 1/2 to \$1.30 1/2 for coast and bay feed and brewing. At the close we quote coast at \$1.25 1/2 to \$1.30 1/2 and bay at \$1.20 1/2 to \$1.25 1/2, the latter for choice brewing, 100 lbs.

OATS.—Have been inactive, at unchanged rates, during the past week. Quotable at the close at \$22 1/2 to \$23 1/2 per 100 lbs.

HAY.—The receipts have been fair during the past week, with a good demand. Quotable at the close at \$15 1/2 to \$16 1/2 for ordinary to choice ton.

STRAW.—Quotable at \$3 1/2 to \$4 1/2 per ton for cargo lots.

CORN.—Quotable at \$1 1/2 to \$1 3/4 per 100 lbs.

BEANS.—The market has been quiet, and the following are the jobbing rates: Bayo, \$1 75; Butter, \$1 75 for small and \$5 for large; Peas, \$1 50; Pink, \$1 75; Red and small White, \$4 50 per 100 lbs.

POTATOES.—The receipts have been fair, with a good demand, since last Wednesday. At the close we quote the range at \$1 1/2 to \$1 3/4 per 100 lbs.

ONIONS.—We quote choice at \$1 75 per 100 lbs.

RYE.—Quotable at \$1 25 per 100 lbs.

BUCK WHEAT.—Market quiet at \$1 25 per 100 lbs.

SEEDS.—Quotable as follows: Canary, 30¢; Flax, 30¢; and Mustard, 15¢ per 100 lbs.

HIDES.—The transactions have been fair during the past week as follows: 100 dry and 100 salted, current rates. We quote dry at 17¢ per lb and salted at 18¢. The selling rates are 18¢ 1/2 for dry and 19¢ 1/2 for salted.

TALLOW.—Market very dull at 75¢ per lb.

WOOL.—The market remains about the same condition as at the period of our last review. The mills are purchasing in a small way, about 30,000 lbs being taken on private terms. Shippers are not in the market at present. A small lot of this Spring's clip has been received. It is rather early, though, for any large amounts to come forward. Owing to the continued dullness in the Eastern market, which is the main-stay of this, prices can be quoted as nearly nominal.

FRUITS.—We quote the jobbing rates for green fruits as follows: Apples, \$1 75 per box; Pears, \$2 50 per box; Oranberries, \$1 50 per box; Bananas, \$4 per bunch; Oranges, \$3 50 per box; Limes, \$2 50 per box; California Lemons, \$3 50 per box; Sicily do, \$4 per box.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE.—Fresh Butter is in free supply; stocks are accumulating and prices for all grades tending downward. Eggs are weak at quotations. We note no change in Chinese.

BUTTER.—California fresh roll, ordinary to choice, 17¢ 1/2 to 18¢; the latter an extreme; Irish, 30¢ per lb; Eastern Irish, ordinary to fair, 15¢ per lb; choice, none in market.

CHEESE.—California, 12¢ per lb; Eastern, 15¢ per lb.

EGGS.—Cal., 31¢; Oregon, 28¢ per dozen.

CURED MEATS.—The following are the jobbing quotations:

HAMS.—California, 12¢ per lb; Oregon, nominal, 15¢; Eastern do, 14¢ per lb.

BACON.—California, 11¢ per lb; Eastern sugar-cured breakfast, 13¢ per lb; do, clear, 11¢ per lb.

LARD.—California, 10¢ per lb; Oregon, none in market; Eastern, in 10, 10¢ per lb; do in cases, 12¢ per lb; do in kegs, 11¢ per lb.

FRESH MEATS.—The market has remained steady at unchanged rates, generally, since our last weekly review. The following are the rates from slaughterers to dealers:

BEEF.—First quality, 8¢ per lb; second quality, 7¢ per lb; third quality, 6¢ per lb.

VEAL.—At 8¢ per lb.

MUTTON.—At 9¢ per lb.

LAMB.—12¢.

PORK.—Dressed, grain-fed, 7¢ per lb; on foot, grain-fed, 6¢ per lb.

POULTRY AND GAME.—The supplies have been light, with a good demand, at advanced rates, since our last weekly review.

FOWLS.—Hens, large, 45¢ per lb; Spring Chickens, 50¢; Roosters, 40¢ per dozen.

DUCK.—Tame at 12¢ per lb; do, clear, 11¢ per lb.

TRUCKS.—Alive, 24¢ per lb; Dressed, 20¢ per lb.

QUAIL.—4¢ per doz.

DUCKS.—Wild, 4¢ per doz.

HARE.—4¢ per doz.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game.

HENS.—Large, 8¢ per lb each.

CHICKENS.—Large, 6¢ per lb each.

DUCKS.—Tame, 8¢ each.

HARE.—4¢ each.

RABBITS.—10¢ each.

PIGIONS.—Tame, 4¢ per doz.

GEESK.—Tame, 4¢ per doz.

SUN AND TIDE TABLE.

From the Pacific Tide Tables of the United States Coast Survey.

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water. When the time in the a. m. column is followed by r, it is afternoon, and when in the p. m. column by a, it is forenoon.

H. M.	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
h. m.	Foot.	h. m.	Foot.	h. m.	Foot.	h. m.	Foot.	h. m.
15...	1 13	5 2	0 44	4 7	6 43	0 8	6 35	0 0
16...	1 32	5 3	1 26	4 5	7 18	0 5	7 14	0 5
17...	1 53	5 4	2 14	4 7	7 56	0 4	7 53	1 1
18...	2 18	5 4	3 14	4 0	8 36	0 2	8 35	1 6
19...	2 39	5 4	4 14	3 7	9 24	0 2	9 24	2 2
20...	3 30	5 4	5 29	3 6	10 23	0 2	9 57	2 7
21...	4 26	5 3	6 57	3 6	11 21	0 1	11 11	3 0

SUN—March 15.

Sun rises.....6 15 Sun sets.....6 09

Railroads.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

SUNDAY, Dec. 1st, 1872,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, O., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.15 A. M. (Daily) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knights Landing and Sacramento; making close connection at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) S. F. and N. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Donahue with Trains for Cloverdale; making close connection at Lakeville with Stages for Sonoma.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Stockton Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Vallejo, Benicia and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Merced, Valia, Tipton and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

5.15 P. M. (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train, (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Accommodation.

OKLAND BRANCH.—Leave San Francisco, 1 P. M., 8 10, 9 20, 10 10, and 11 20 A. M., 12 10, 1 50, 2 50, 3 15, 4 50, 5 50 and 11 50 P. M. (Sundays excepted) to Oakland only.

Leave Brooklyn (for San Francisco) 4 50, 6 40, 7 50, 9 00 and 11 00 A. M., 1 30, 2 40, 4 55, 6 15, 7 15 and 10 10 P. M. **Leave Oakland**, 4 50, 6 40, 7 50, 9 10, 10 50, and 11 10 A. M., 12 00, 1 40, 2 50, 3 50, 5 20, 6 05 and 10 20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave San Francisco, 7 30, 9 00 and 11 15 A. M., 1 50, 4 00, 5 50 and 7 00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) to Fruit Vale only. **Leave Haywards (for San Francisco)**, 4 50, 7 00 and 10 40 A. M., and 4 30 P. M. **Leave Fruit Vale**, 4 50, 7 00, 9 00 and 11 30 A. M., 1 50, 4 05, and 5 50 P. M.

* Except Sundays. T. H. GOODMAN,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

A. E. TOWNE,

General Superintendent. 45

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 9th, 1872,

PASSENGER Trains will leave San Francisco for Hollister, Salinas City and